

# REVOLUTION IS RIFE IN THE STREETS OF ST. PETERSBURG

ed to the American, British, French, and Italian embassies asking them to bring foreign influence to bear on the Russian government in favor of conciliating the masses.

## STRIKERS SHORT OF ARMS.

The looting of shops in old St. Petersburg has been sternly repressed, but thousands of explosives have been stolen by the strikers from the Putloff Powder Works.

They have set an ammunition depot beyond the southwest limits, and are also building barricades. They have their own bomb factory, and threw four of these missiles at the troops on Basil Island.

The government has forbidden the sale of petroleum, which the workmen are collecting to set fire to the palaces.

A report reaches here that thirty or forty thousand strikers from Keltine, sixteen miles distant, are marching on the capital with arms.

## Repelled by Military.

The report is confirmed that 12,000 strikers from the Caploff Works, fifteen miles from St. Petersburg, started for the capital. They encountered a force of military en route, it is said, and were defeated.

The whereabouts of the Czar is unknown. The Dowager Empress left for Tsarskoe-Selo this morning.

## Grand Duke Sergius Alive.

The report that Grand Duke Sergius, the Czar's uncle, had been assassinated, is untrue.

Workmen attacked his residence and broke all the windows. They were

battering at the doors when troops appeared and dispersed them.

The grand duke at the time was at Tsarskoe-Selo.

Last evening the police made a house to house visit warning the householders to maintain quiet.

The government decided on the most stringent measures to check the populace today.

All the schools of the city have been closed, and in many places the water supply has been cut.

## News Is Concealed.

Private citizens, however, are able to use the streets. Many shops are open, especially in the center of the city.

The soldiers are under instructions to act on the defensive and not attack unless rioting is renewed.

At noon a large crowd of strikers began to gather in the Nevski Prospekt from the suburbs but no disturbances by them have as yet been reported.

All traces of yesterday's conflicts have largely been removed.

The authorities are not permitting any news of yesterday's massacre to be telegraphed from the capital to internal points of Russia.

Few cities outside of St. Petersburg, according to what has occurred. Their only means of obtaining information is through travelers.

An official statement of casualties up to 5 o'clock last night, estimates the dead at 76 and the wounded at 233.

These official casualty figures are everywhere ridiculed.

## Massacre Was Provoked By Gapon and Strikers?

ST. PETERSBURG, Jan. 23.—The official report of the massacre yesterday and of the events leading up to it, is given in the "Official Messenger" today in the following way:

"All attempts of the factory inspectors to pacify the workmen were fruitless and every worker from a number of the large factories joined the strike which spread quickly and extended to almost all the works in the city. The demands of the men at the same time increased and were formulated for the greater part by Father Gapon."

## Why Government Interfered.

The report speaks of the willingness of employees to negotiate with the men as individuals.

The open expression of insurrectionary doctrines by the strikers and the revolutionists, is the excuse given by the government for its final interference.

"On the morning of January 21," continues the report, "the Workmen's Association, led by Father Gapon, appeared with revolutionary tendencies. On Sunday Father Gapon drew up a petition of the workmen to the Emperor which contained insolent demands of a political character."

"Patriotic speeches which Father Gapon, forgetting his clerical dignity, ad-

ressed to the men excited the workers to such an extent that on January 22 large crowds proceeded to the center of the city. At some points bloody collisions occurred between them and the troops, in consequence of their refusal to obey police regulations, or owing to their direct attacks on the troops.

## Where Soldiers Fired.

"The soldiers were obliged to fire in the Scherbakovskaya Causeway, near the triumphal gate in Troitsk Square, and in the Basil Island quarter, at the corner of the Nevski Prospekt, in the Alexander Gardens, and at the Kazan Cathedral."

"At one point the populace erected barricades of planks and wires. Over one of these a red flag was hoisted. From the windows of neighboring houses shots were fired and stones were hurled at the military."

"The crowd took swords from the police and armed themselves with them. They pillaged the Schuchovsk small arms factory and carried off about a hundred swords, a large number of which, however, the police later recovered. Telegraph wires were destroyed and poles were cut down."

"A municipal building in the second district has been demolished, and five shops in St. Petersburg plundered."

The statement informs the public that the same measures will be in force today as were taken yesterday for the preservation of order.

## Martial Law Declared In Russian Capital

VIENNA, Jan. 23.—The "Neue Freie Presse" publishes a special dispatch today, which states that martial law has been declared in the Russian capital.

Under the provisions of this law the authorities are empowered to arrest, place on trial, and pronounce sentence, including the death penalty, within six hours.

## St. Petersburg Scene Of Awful Massacre

ST. PETERSBURG, Jan. 23.—A new epoch in the world's history has begun. Another page of Russian history has been opened and the characters which tell the story of a horror equaling, if not surpassing, the memorable massacre of St. Bartholomew are written in carnage.

Over St. Petersburg this morning is emblazoned the word, revolution. Hundreds and perhaps thousands have fallen before the bullet and sword of the government's troops, while the snow is crimsoned with the rich blood of the working classes, the very life blood of the empire itself.

Empire are but weak symbols in conveying an idea of the awful situation which today confronts the Russian autocracy, or in describing the heart-sickening events which have brought this situation to the fore.

## A World Horror.

Had it been enemies of the Empire who had paid the forfeit, or had it been the course of rabid anarchistic propaganda that these innocent victims of official murder had laid down their lives, the deaths would have been sufficient to send a thrill of horror around the world. But when it is considered that those who today lie cold in death or writhing in unspeakable anguish in the hospitals and countless homes of the city had gone to meet their Emperor with no violence in their hearts and with nothing but a desire to better their condition actuating them, how could such weak things as words give an idea of the occurrence?

Yesterday was a day of horror piled on horror, but the night which ensued was made even more hideous by its succession of horrible events. Yesterday was a day of massacre, but last night was a night of revolution.

## Converted Into Revolutionists.

The laborers' demands, which actuated those who led the innocent workers to what they thought would prove freedom, but in reality proved death, had been hurried into the oblivion of forgetfulness, while in their place are found the more potent demands for political freedom here, and combined with anarchy and a demand for the blood of those who ordered the making of the lives of the strikers' fellows.

The banks of the Neva this morning ring with the shrill cry of "Down with the Autocracy! Long live the Republic!"

As to the number which yesterday paid the penalty with their lives nothing official can be obtained.

There is good reason for this lack of

detail. It was not only in the Palace square and the Nevski Prospekt, but the strikers were moved down by the steel of the troops, but in the Basil Island district the night hours told the tale of an even greater number laid cold and still in the snow.

## Clashes Everywhere.

In all parts of the city, and even the outlying districts conflict after conflict occurred between the strikers and the troops. Each added its quota to the swelling number of those who died in the cause which has rapidly become so dear to the hearts of the Russian workman.

From unofficial sources the list is fairly as ample, and carries just as much. From 900 to 4,000 the figures range, while a police official who has opportunity of seeing the reports as they come in, makes the statement that fully 10,000 of the strikers were either killed or wounded.

If the story of yesterday's massacre in St. Petersburg itself was unbelievable, the tale of last night's conflicts and death in the Basil Island district resemble nothing so much as a page from the Arabian Nights, or an exaggeration of the tales of the East of the commune in France, when line after line of human beings fell to rise no more.

## On Basil Island.

When the fury of the soldiery of the city had been spent and the strikers had fled to their homes, cursing the hated troops and the men who held them in their grasp, desire for vengeance was the predominant feeling in the breasts of the strikers. Where should it begin, and how, were the questions to be answered.

As though with one accord the strikers began to gather in the streets of Basil Island. Knowing the hopelessness of opposing the troops, as demonstrated in the city during the afternoon, without some means of defense, the strikers began erecting barricades.

Ladders, telegraph poles, old sleighs, everything available was requisitioned. Before long street after street was barricaded, the fortifications covered with a sheet of ice.

News of this new development was not long in reaching the ears of the authorities, who quickly realized that to prevent the strikers obtaining permanent base from which they could most readily descend in armed and massed forces on St. Petersburg and the palace, it was necessary to take most strenuous measures.

## Troops Rushed to Scene.

At 1:20 o'clock this morning a mixed band of troops were accordingly rushed to the scene with orders to disperse the workmen, no matter by what means or at what cost.

The troops crossed the Neva and at

## PRINCE SVIATOPOLK-MIRSKY



RUSSIAN MINISTER OF INTERIOR.

Appealed to by Father Gapon to Have Czar Appear Before the Strikers.

## INTERESTING FACTS ABOUT ST. PETERSBURG RESIDENTS.

Population (census 1903), 1,534,000.  
Greek Catholics, 85 per cent.  
Protestants (chiefly Germans and Finns), 10 per cent.  
Roman Catholics, 3 per cent.  
Jews, 2 per cent.  
Unable to read or write (adults), 36 per cent.  
Peasants, 40.7 per cent.  
Burgesses (householders), 20 per cent.

## CLASSES IN PROPORTION TO POPULATION.

Workmen, 1 in 3.  
Servants, 1 in 10.  
Scholars, 1 in 12.  
Soldiers, 1 in 25.  
Officials, 1 in 61.  
Teachers, 1 in 350.  
Police, 1 in 208.  
Surgeons, 1 in 608.  
Advocates, 1 in 1,261.  
Lawyers, 1 in 2,700.  
Apothecaries, 1 in 1,538.  
Pawnbrokers, 1 in 1,846.  
Savants or litterateurs, 1 in 2,121.  
Nobles, 12.3 per cent.  
Merchants, 2.4 per cent.  
Foreigners, 3.1 per cent.  
Employers and their families (census 1881), 87,378.  
Clerks and their families, 20,832.  
Workmen on wages (233,409) and families (68,853), 302,262.  
Workmen, independent (37,290); families (22,272), 59,566.  
Churches, 425.  
Theaters (state), 4.  
Railways, 7.  
Area (dry), 19,863 acres.  
Area (under water), 1,330 acres.

double quick pace charged upon the barricades.

They were met with a volley of bricks and other missiles and for a moment were held back. But stones and ice picks were of no avail against the leaden messengers of death and in the twinkling of an eye, the first barricade went.

Then hell was loose in the ranks of the workers. Here an old man, and there a woman with a crying baby in her arms, went down before the rain of shot.

In the midst of a street an aged priest, urged to fight by his love for his flock who were in danger of death, knelt in the street and offered a prayer for the salvation of his loved ones. With hands raised to heaven and with words of love ascending he was struck, toppled and fell dead.

## Small Boys Killed.

Small boys, like boys the world over, had rushed to the scene, drawn by the excitement. In the list of those who fell may be found a hundred of these boys, who, though not participants in the awful drama yet paid the penalty of their elders' frenzy.

When the last barricade had fallen and the last living and unwounded man and woman had fled from the scene, street after street was strewn with the bodies of workmen. A heap of dead or dying at every barricade marked the progress of the garrison.

The crush is said by several who witnessed it to have exceeded anything in the history of the French revolution. It is estimated by some that fully 2,000 were either killed or wounded.

## FATHER GAPON NOT WOUNDED

ST. PETERSBURG, Jan. 23.—A deputation from the Liberal committee entered the Alexanderinski Theater early yesterday afternoon and addressed the audience, asking them to honor the memory of those who died for liberty by causing the amusements to cease.

The audience warmly applauded the

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to think what coffee MAY be doing to you? Make the change to

**POSTUM**

10 days and find out.

Emperor, and begged the educated classes to assist in supplying them with arms.

## CZAR'S MOVEMENTS ARE CONCEALED

LONDON, Jan. 23.—The St. Petersburg correspondent of the "Telegraph" says that few know the Czar's dwelling place.

It has been surrounded with unusual mystery since Thursday, when, after returning to the Winter Palace, official information was issued that his majesty was starting for Tsarskoe Selo, whereas he really repaired in the evening to the Antichkov Palace on the Nevski Prospekt, where the Dowager Empress resides.

He spent the night there, and on Friday morning went to the Winter Palace. On Saturday morning he was reported to have gone to Tsarskoe Selo, whereas he really remained in the Winter Palace. Where he was yesterday nobody appeared to know.

## INSUBORDINATION AMONG TROOPS

ST. PETERSBURG, Jan. 23.—It is learned the greatest uneasiness is felt by the authorities, owing to the troops having shown signs of insubordination. This dissatisfaction, it is said, is spreading among the crews of the third Baltic squadron.

An eye-witness who has just returned from Sevastopol, describes what was practically an insurrection among the sailors of the Black Sea fleet recently. "The sailors, crying 'Down with the war! Down with absolutism!'" stormed the officers' quarters, destroying everything movable. They then set the buildings afire.

## Soldiers Would Not Fire.

The officers with their families fled to the center of the town. Troops were called out and ordered to fire on the rioters. The soldiers, however, merely fired into the air. They declined to aim at the sailors.

The colonel of the Bielsostoker regiment made a speech to the troops, reminding them of their oath of allegiance to the Czar, but his words had no effect. Finally the authorities quieted the outbreak by promising the sailors better treatment in the future.

Every effort was made to keep the incident from reaching the ears of the outside world, but the eye-witness quoted vouchers for the accuracy of the affair. He says the incident occurred eight weeks ago and was later followed by other outbreaks on a smaller scale.

## Reason for Uneasiness.

These events show good reason for the uneasiness regarding the troops. Added to the fact that on numerous occasions recently the reservists have refused to answer to the call to the colors, or have rioted when mobilized, they evidenced a widespread feeling of discontent among the troops.

It is felt many of the soldiers are unreliable and should the emergency arise in the cities outside of St. Petersburg, especially in Poland and Finland, which yesterday arose in St. Petersburg, it is believed by many that few troops would be found who would oppose the workmen.

## CROWDS WEEP FOR THEIR DEAD

ST. PETERSBURG, Jan. 23.—A curious incident occurred outside the palace of Grand Duke Constantine in the afternoon.

As a party of workmen passed by refreshments were offered to them by the grand duke's order, but the offer was coldly refused.

There was a moving incident at about 4 o'clock. Two sledges bearing bodies of victims as they slowly left the scene of death were followed by an immense concourse of people. Many sobbed hysterically, while others sang the hymn, "Eternal Memory," the last portion of the service for the dead of the Greek Church.

At the Neva gate, Father Sergius, an ardent supporter of Father Gapon, was killed as he carried beside the latter a cross and icon.

Prince Sviatopolk-Mirsky will prepare a report on yesterday's massacre for the Emperor.

He is appalled by the number of dead.

## DEATH RECORD.

Henry C. Laubach, 212 28th st. ne. 79.  
Caroline White, 184 18th st. 40.  
Theodore Ellanbach Ledum, 408 7th st. sw.  
Mary Ashby, Shibley, Hos. 23.  
Nancy Biser, Washington Ave. Hos. 73.  
Mary E. Biser, 1009 11th st. nw. 39.  
James H. Brown, 2021 K st. nw. 23.  
Genevieve Bowie, 1302 New York ave. se. 3.  
Minnie Clarke Denham, 108 N st. nw. 38.  
Louisa Harrod, 1328 29th st. nw. 63.  
Mills Newman, Washington Ave. Hos. 49.  
Ann Eliza Oakley, 73 20th st. nw. 33.  
William F. Poore, Grant rd., Tenleytown, 29.  
Joseph B. Reid, Providence Hos. 72.  
William Roster, patrol wagon en route  
Frederman's Hos. 34.  
Ellen Smith, Homeopathic Hos. 29.  
Matta Steele, Carlisle Hos. 54.  
Charles Slaughter, 15 McCullough st. 21.  
Helen Senter Tate, 76 20th st. nw. 33.  
Rhea J. Turner, 104 Fenwick st. Jersey City, 65.  
Wm. Henry Veerhoff, 1461 Park st. nw. 57.  
Edward Webb, Home for Aged, 64.  
Lillian J. Ford, 81 New Hampshire ave. 19 months.  
George F. Smallwood, Nat. Cap. Bank se. 58.  
William Carlton, 905 6th st. se. 33.

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STEELE.—On Monday morning, January 23, 1905, at 3 a. m., BEATRICE E. C. THOMPSON, daughter of Mr. and Mrs. J. C. Thompson, aged 40 years, died at her residence, 400 M Street northwest, Wednesday, January 25, 1905, at 2 p. m. Friends invited. January 23-25.

PENNERAKER.—On Sunday, January 22, 1905, at his mother's residence in Louisville, Ky., SAMUEL ROOSE PENNERAKER, aged forty-four years four months, died at his home in family lot, Cave Hill Cemetery, near this city, Tuesday morning at 11 o'clock.

STEELE.—On Saturday, January 21, 1905, at 9 a. m., MATTIE STEEL, beloved wife of James T. Steel, died at her residence, 1019 19th St. N. W. Funeral Tuesday at 2 p. m. from Le's Chapel.

MATTHEWS.—On Thursday, January 19, 1905, at 8 o'clock, in St. James, Fla., GENEVIEVE MATTHEWS, daughter of Julia Forrest Matthews, aged twenty-four years.

BROSNAN.—On Sunday, January 22, 1905, at 2:35 p. m., KATIE E. BROSNAN, beloved daughter of Ellen and the late Jeremiah Brosnan.

SIPE.—On Saturday, January 21, 1905, at 5:23 p. m., at his residence, 600 Massachusetts Avenue northwest, EDWARD HOLLAND SIPE, son of Mrs. J. W. Sipe, father of Lieut. Kittelle, of the navy.

KITTELLE.—On Sunday, January 22, 1905, at Providence Hospital, Washington, in his seventy-eighth year, GEORGE WETMORE KITTELLE, son of New York, father of Lieut. Kittelle, of the navy.

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but stands alone. The other government authorities cautiously declare:  
"We have only given them a lesson. We will have quiet now for a time."  
That remains to be seen. The workmen beyond the garrison's posts think otherwise.

## EDITORS DEFY CENSOR'S PENCIL

ST. PETERSBURG, Jan. 23.—A meeting of St. Petersburg editors, held last yesterday, resolved to send a letter to the censor, which read as follows:

"The editors of St. Petersburg newspapers bring to your notice that the existence of a periodical press is only possible when they can communicate all events of social life. Consequently, the press are unable to conform with the censorship on events on this sort."

This letter was forwarded to all the provincial papers.  
At the same conference it was resolved to propose to the censors on strike that they appoint a deputation to negotiate with the workmen's union regarding the resumption of printing.

## LED TO DEATH BY FATHER GAPON

ST. PETERSBURG, Jan. 23.—By stacks of rifles and blazing wood fires on the frozen snow at St. Petersburg's garrison stands at the present hour across every approach to the center of the city.

Behind the troops intact are the palaces of their rulers; before them the insurmountable tenement colonies, with a vast and growing mass of determined men.

Yesterday's bloody work is told in the cold official figures of the police.

## The Roster of Dead.

At the Varva Gate, where Father Gapon started with his devoted bodyguard and the workmen from the Putloff Iron Works, 300 were killed and 500 were wounded.

At the Moskovskii level crossing gate 1,000 were killed and 1,500 wounded.

At the Nevski Gate, between the Moscow station, 500 were killed and 700 wounded.

In the Vassili Ostroff district 500 were killed and 500 wounded.

In other parts of the city 100 were killed and 700 wounded.

50,000 Extra Troops on Guard.

It is necessary to tell the story of this bloody day in a briefer fashion than its intense interest and importance demand, for the pressure on the telegraph wires already is great and a breakdown is feared.

The late winter dawn was brilliant and cold. The city swarmed with troops, but the populace remained indoors during the earliest hours.

The regular garrison had been reinforced by 50,000 troops from the imperial palaces in the country and from other districts. These were massed at the Nevski palace, on the bank of the Neva, in the center of the city. The vast semi-circle in front of the palace was occupied by the Pavlovsk and Preobrazhenski regiments of infantry, the First Regiment of the Guards, a brigade of the Emperor's Cossacks were drawn up on the side of the palace facing the river.

A battery of artillery waited at the gate between the palaces and the Hermitage Gallery, a mile away.

Dowager Empress' Example.

Down the Nevski Prospekt, the main street of the city, a regiment of Cossacks, which had arrived in the morning, was ordered to march.

(Continued on Third Page.)

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\$12.00 Globe Mandolins and Guitars	6.00
\$10.00 Globe Mandolins and Guitars	5.00
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\$5.00 Fine Tone Violin	2.50
\$6.00 High Grade Violin	4.00
\$1.50 Violin Bows	.75
\$2.50 Violin Bows	1.25
\$3.50 Violin Bows	1.75
\$18.00 Fine Cornets	9.00
\$30.00 Slide Trombones	15.00

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**OFFICE OF THE WASHINGTON GAS LIGHT COMPANY.** January 19, 1905.—The annual meeting of the shareholders of the Washington Gas Light Company, for the election of directors and for such other business as may properly come before said meeting, will be held at the company's office, 415 10th st. n. w